The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,057—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR DIRECT KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. (LIMITED).

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 20th on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbook, in return for a reduced charge for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

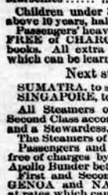
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

Steamer	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	Date of sailing.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig..	2304 450	5th June 1881.

This voyage will be performed at *Increased Speed*.

Rates of passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	„ 400	„ 280	„ 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 235	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA will be DESPATCHED as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to the sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

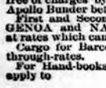
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100 300	1st June
WYNDY HALL	T. Collin.	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BOX & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st May
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	2000	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

BOMBAY TO LONDON,
VIA DUNKIRK.

THE s. s. SICILY will sail about 2nd June, and can take a few passengers on advantageous terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	„ 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„ 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO
MUNICIPALITIES, HEALTH OFFICERS, AND COLLECTORS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

To meet the wants of their numerous constituents, have secured for the present hot season a special shipment of

CALVERT'S CONCENTRATED DOUBLE REFINED No. 5 CARBOLIC ACID.

Guaranteed to contain 90 per cent. of Carbolic and Cresylic Acids.

It is free from Tar Oils and sulphuretted Hydrogen, and, being of full strength, is a most reliable Acid for disinfecting purposes.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 oz. fluted and capsuled Bottles ...each	0 12	0 14
16 „ „ „ ... „	1 2	1 4
1 gallon sealed Tins „ ... „	4 8	5 0
30 „ casks ..... per gal.	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
BURLESQUE. BURLESQUE.
First time of the Racy Burlesque,
SELIM,
THE LITTLE PIRATE.

First time of the Laughable Sketch,
THE ELEPHANT BULLIVAR.

NEW MUSICAL SPECIALTIES.
Particulars in Programme.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

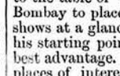
NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TEAS.—NEILGHERRY HILL and KANGRA VALLEY FOR SALE at from 10 ans. per lb.
WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881, for Liverpool.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

The S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,318 tons, will be despatched about 3rd June, 1881, for Marseilles.

Passage money, Rs. 400.

They carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

SHIP CYPROMENE has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GLENDARNEL.—This ship has arrived.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, sign the General Average Bond, and pay the deposit at the office of the Agents.

OWEN & OKELL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. SHAHZADA are hereby informed of the arrival of that vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Steamer's Muccadum at the risk and expense of Consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or the Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1881. Agents.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use, Cash Rs. 12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. & POONA.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1881,

CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punnab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Scinde State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

The June number of the Indian Traveller's Guide contains the following:—

Coloured Map of India
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries
Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khangaum State Railway
Anuraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Aimere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Colcroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Koosatea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Coasting Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

Agents:

Bombay	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
Bulsar	Edulice Pestonjee Dessai.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
Allahabad	Railway Station.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
165	0	BORDEAUX	... 165	0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

G.'S LINIMENT;

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE.
IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 1-8 EACH.

G.'s LINIMENT FOR MALABAR ITCH.

In this loathsome and contagious disease, many remedies have been tried without giving relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the case in which G.'s Liniment has been tried, one or two applications have proved at once a relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough specific. The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

"(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR ONLY, BY

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.

Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS,

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twists, or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in Waterproof Covering. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the Senders.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1881.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of VESSELS in PORT are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West monsoon, and are directed from, and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the hawse clear, and the cables ready for veering. Cargo boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the day and night storm warning signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the Shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the property and credits of MOROBA SHREEDHURJEE, deceased.

BHAWOO MOROBA ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION by the abovenamed Applicant as the only son and next of kin of the abovenamed deceased for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned in the matter are apprised hereof.—Dated this 30th day of May 1881.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Applicants' Attorneys.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for message, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to payments, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 29,916 from Surplus Cash Balance, as recommended by the Town Council as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

2. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of value of bullocks and of certain claims for rates and for wears done the following items, amounting to Rs. 5,510-15-0 as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

3. Sanction to be asked to the sale at Rs. 2 per brass to Mr. Vincent DeSouza of 5 brass of surplus materials excavated from Bhundarwada Water Works.

4. Sanction to be asked to the sale to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company of one 5' 6" length of cut water mains, at Rs. 60 per ton.

5. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., will move that in Section 6 of the Municipal Acts the word *three* be substituted for "two;" and that the word *third* be substituted for the words "next following" that in Section 8 the word *three* be substituted for "two;" that in Section 29 the word *third* be substituted for "alternate;" that in in Section 21 the word *three* be substituted for "two," which alterations were originally recommended by the Town Council. [The object of these amendments is to extend the period for which members of the Corporation and of the Town Council are elected, from two to three years.]

6. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure for the period of three years of Rs. 5,076 per annum for the cost of supplying the Fire Brigade and Police stations with telephonic communication, it being understood that in the event of any reduction being made by the Telegraph Department in the charges made to the public generally the Municipality is to participate in such reduction.

7. Town Council's Resolution recommending that the question of altering the system of charging for water supply in the case of large chawls and religious, charitable, and benevolent institutions be taken up when the next Budget comes on for discussion.

8. Letter from Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar, forwarding copy of memorial to the Town Council from inhabitants of Duncan Road and its neighbourhood, complaining of the danger and nuisance arising from the operations of cornmills and wool-cleaning factories thereat, and requesting that provision may be made in the amended Municipal Acts for abating what is complained of, in accordance with the promise already made to the memorialists by the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

9. Letter from H. W. Barker, Esq., Clerk, H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, intimating that James Batty, Esq

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

THE appearance of the weather both locally and as reported by wire from the Malabar Coast indicates very clearly that in the ordinary course of things the rains are not far distant. Last night some smart showers fell here, which, if not enough to do any harm to produce in course of export, will probably be sufficient to induce people to take alarm, and bring their season's operations to a close as rapidly as possible. In Cotton this tendency was already apparent, and for some time past next to no new business has been doing, but in Seeds and Wheat operations are still on a large scale, and seem likely to continue so until the absence of transport in the districts puts a stop to arrivals. In imports there is no symptom of improvement apparent, nor can we hope for any until something can be seen as to whether the rains are likely to be favourable or otherwise. Freights are quiet and somewhat easier. Money is becoming more abundant daily, and Government Paper and shares are firm, the former specially so. Sterling Exchange is quiet with little movement.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	8,41,204
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,83,992
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	17,65,371
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,32,935
Loans	Inc.	,,	14,41,30
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,39,245
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	98,429
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,06,793

Notwithstanding this reduction in the Cash Balance, the position is in no way in favour of dearer money. As regards the Bank itself there can be little doubt that any demand indicated by the figures is only temporary, and in the open market accommodation on the security of Government Paper is easily obtainable at 4 per cent. per annum. If this is the case now while the export season is yet on, it requires little foresight to understand that a few weeks hence, when exports are practically at an end, the easier tendency will be much more apparent.

EXCHANGE.—During the three days the transactions in sterling have been most limited in amount, and rates have fluctuated but slightly. Business opened on Friday on the basis of 1s. 7 23-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 15-16d. for 3 months' credits, with every appearance of going lower, but on Saturday no change took place, and to-day at the opening a steadier feeling was apparent with a recovery of 1-32d. Later in the day the advance was lost and we close quiet, making closing quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 23-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 11-16d., 3 months, 1s. 7 13-16d. ; Credits, 3 months, 1s. 7 15-16d. ; Documents, 3 months, 1s. 7 31-32d. Franks, 3 months, 2/10½ per rupee.

The tendency at the moment is the reverse of firm, and taking ordinary trade movements only as a guide, there can be little doubt that the appearance of things is more in favour of a decline than an advance. There is, however, little probability of any important movement ensuing until after the adjourned meeting of the Paris Conference on 30th proximo, and in the interval any fluctuations may be taken as more or less of a temporary character. Most people, however, are unquestionably of opinion that the ultimate result of the Conference will be more against than in favour of silver.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 1 16 per cent. premium and for 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount. On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest rate by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market showed considerable strength in the early part of the week, and values advanced steadily until Saturday, when, under the influence of a very strong demand, the quotations rose to Rs. 104 for Fours and Rs. 111¼ for Fours-and-a-half. At this point sellers came out, and we now close at Rs. 103⅜ for Fours and Rs. 111½ to ¼ for Fours-and-a-half. In the opinion of some people the highest point has already been touched, and judging by previous experience, there can be no doubt that we are now at a very high level. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the whole position at the moment is in favour of investors and speculators ; and although the new loan, if issued, may for a time induce a weaker feeling, we are inclined to think that Government Paper must keep at a comparatively high level throughout the slack season.

SHARES.—The market has been very active throughout, and with very few exceptions values have gone in favour of holders. In *Banks* the only movement has been in Bank of Bombay, which are 1½ per cent. higher at Rs. 753½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 1,040, Port Canning Rs. 7½ higher at Rs. 207½. *Press* Companies as a general rule are steady at unchanged rates, but our prices show a decline of Rs. 25 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Mofussil ; and an advance of Rs. 50 in Fort Press, Rs. 30 in Dhollera, Rs. 15 in Sassoon, and Rs. 9 in Colaba. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares are in very active request, and a large business has been done in them during the week, the demand for local Yarns and the general weakness in Cotton being all in their favour. Since last mail left, Alliance have advanced to Rs. 200, Manockjee Petit and Great Eastern Rs. 40, Coorla and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 30, National and Sassoon Rs. 25, Alfred and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 20, and other companies Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Amongst miscellaneous companies, Bombay Land Mills have declined Rs. 10, but Kurrachee Landing and Shipping are Rs. 5 and Treacher and Co., Limited, Rs. 5 per share higher.

PIECE-GOODS.—The short interval since the departure of last mail has witnessed no alteration in the general position of the market. Prices have undergone no change, and the off-take from the bazaar runs as before from 150 to 200 packages a day, whilst to arrive there is practically nothing doing. This state of affairs may be expected to continue for some weeks to come, until in fact the dealers are able to form some idea of the progress of the monsoon, as supplies are too large to render a recovery probable from any other cause in the interval.

TWIST.—English Yarns continue dull to a degree, and prices are practically ¼ anna per lb. lower to do business. For local Yarns an active demand prevails, upwards of 2,000 bales having changed hands during the past three or four days at former prices.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull at a decline of As. 4 per cwt., and still tends downward. In Yellow Metal the decline is As. 8 per cwt., although stocks are moderate. *Iron* is dull with supplies quite in excess of current requirements.

COALS.—The market is a shade firmer again owing to the absence of sellers, and we now quote to arrive by steamer Cardiff Rs. 16½ ; Davison's Rs. 15½ per ton alongside. Bunder stocks are heavy.

COTTON.—Although prices at home are no higher, and the demand for Surats to arrive extremely limited, the marked falling off in supplies here renders dealers very indifferent about selling, and for Cotton well up in class a partial advance of Rs. 2 per candy has been established. Exporters are acting with great caution, and a very general idea prevails that the nearer approach of the monsoon may induce sellers to take somewhat easier rates in preference to storing, but this, we fancy, will only be the case should the home markets show very decided signs of weakness. Although the diminution in arrivals is more a matter of quality than quantity, the figures since last steamer show considerably smaller shipments, and the clearances to date are some 10,000 bales behind last year, and this deficiency is almost certain to be materially increased by the end of June, so that the total exports of the season will probably be considerably within 750,000 bales.

The receipts from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
For four day's	52,512	48,156	39,240
Since 1st Sept.	975,409	1,009,013	722,657
Since 1st Jany.	330,419	391,019	630,136

The *clearances for sea* since the departure of last mail have been 22,723 bales, making a total of 620,391 bales since 1st January, against 630,921 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without Commission.

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 180	4 11/16d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,,	180	4 11/16d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,,	170	4 7/16d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,,	161	4 7/32d.
,, F.G.F. M. G. Broach, Ready	,,	185	4 13/16d.
,, Good Dhollera, Ready	,,	185	4 13/16d.
,, Do. do. (June dely.)	,,	184	4 23/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,,	177	4½d.
,, Do. do. (June do.)	,,	175	4 9/16d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,,	172	4½d.
,, Do. do. (June do.)	,,	170	4 7/16d.
,, Good Ginned Dharwar (June dely).	,,	179	4 21/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in active request to complete shipments before the monsoon, and prices have been advanced to Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. *Rapeseed* continues firm at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Ready prices continue very firm owing to the difficulty first sellers have in covering their contracts, and for Best Soft White we still quote Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8 per candy, although shippers cannot afford to pay at all near these rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	753½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	284	all	104 do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	80,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	139-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	205

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni & Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	875
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	150
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	320
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	10	160
Province of Kutch Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
olkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	131
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	225 p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,725
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay Limited	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	970
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	930
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	670
Great Eastern (new issue)	400	500	150	..	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Hirabaug Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,030xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,175
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,045
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,890
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,650
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	255
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,235
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	847½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	455
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,145
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30		675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	980
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	640
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	160 150
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	33	..	3½ @ 4
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	810
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	19
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	12,000	25	15	..	15½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 221
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107-4-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-10-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-9-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-7-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 28th May as compared with the statement of the 21st May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	May 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,55,486	38,96,690
Do. do. at Branches	12,49,713	14,33,705
Other Deposits	2,61,31,309	2,43,65,938
Post Bills	7,071	7,081
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,39,697	4,85,088
	4,30,83,246	4,23,88,472
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,99,127	83,32,062
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,52,391	11,26,987
Loans, on Security of do	80,01,238	83,42,569
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,362	3,130
Bills Discounted	1,25,26,152	1,22,86,907
Stamps	3,169	3,152
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,18,831	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	3,33,831	3,33,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,86,467	11,88,038
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,78,589	1,07,71,796
Cash and Currency Notes	4,30,83,246	4,23,88,472

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, 2,187 tons, Captain C. H. Day, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Coast and Compta., brought a general cargo and 95 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Waller and 2 boys, Captain J. H. Nevele, Mr. Waller, Mr. Latham, Mr. J. Webb, and 66 deck.

THE ship Cypromene, 1,834 tons, Captain J. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from London (91st Dec.), brought the following cargo :—37,827 bars and 3,912 bundles iron, 100 casks cement, 7 packages glass, 100 packages bottles, 650 packages oil, 50 packages chalk, 122 packages glassware, 255 cases matches, 20 packages tumblers, 43 packages colour and paints, 6 packages earthenware, 29,000 bricks, 600 barrels pitch tar, 75 packages rosin, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,816 tons, Captain G. Marussig, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Hongkong (2nd May), brought the following passengers :—Mr. W. Botham, Mr. E. Gillot, Mr. V. Oomer, and six deck. She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—639 chests tea, 102 boxes preserves, 114 cases umbrellas, 365 cases cassia, 10 packages matting, 195 packages sugar, 224 packages sugarcandy, 11 cases glass bangles, and 1 chest silk piece-goods. From Singapore.—12 packages benzain, 2 cases mace, 1 package nutmegs, 5 packages aniseed, 10 bags sago, 490 packages dates, 40 packages tea, 2 cases cassia, and 731 packages copra. From Penang.—100 slabs tin, and 15 packages gambier. From Colombo.—424 bags coffee, and 9 packages claret.

THE ship Grenderneel, 1,761 tons, Captain J. Poe, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (15th Dec.) brought the following cargo :—2,238 bundles and 66,755 bars iron, 54 packages papers, 10 bales twist, 264 packages bottles, 434 cases wine, 325 cases brandy, 125 boxes tin plates, 95 packages chimneys, 64 packages earthenware, 49 packages lamps, 4 packages piece-goods, 125 cases gin, 25 cases slate pencils, 80 packages files, 43 casks ink, 30 kegs nails, 277 packages coal pitch, 10 packages glassware, 35 cases copper, 25 casks soda, 345 packages beer, 566 packages coal tar, 75 packages oilmanstores, 1,000 casks cement, 40 packages whiting, 40 packages wire, 230 cases matches, 26 packages color and paints, 157 packages oil, 11 packages globes, 3,249 packages steel, 17 packages iron sheets, 240 packages gunpowder, 448 tons coal, 30 cases whiskey, and some packages Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Norfolk (s)	Woolston	Cardiff, April 30.
	Shahjada (s)	Budd	Calcutta, May 6.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Hispania (s)	Laird	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Bhownuggar.
Steamer Booldana, Day, to Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vorwaerts, to Trieste.
Steamer Ellora, to Calcutta and Madras.
Ship Inchmaree, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

May.
ARRIVAL.
26 Khandalla(s).....Smith .....Bombay, May 5.
DEPARTURE.
May 26.—Steamer Reliance. Ship City of Paris.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.
Cotherstone (s)—20 hogshead pale ale, Finlay Muir and Co ; 34 casks white zinc paint and 20 kegs red lead, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons ; 250 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co ; 54 cases tobacco pipes, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Cotherstone (s)—25 barrels rasin, Sullamanjee Jewanjee ; 100 boxes bar soap, Tyebally Sultanally ; 21 bales printing papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

FROM LONDON.
Sestos (s)—15 kegs carbonic of soda and 10 casks crystal soda, Dhanjee Amandjee ; 50 kegs dry white lead Mowjee Godoo ; 4 cases perfumery, the Agra Bank ; 3 cases Persian blue, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Teheran (s)—222 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Sumatra (s)—100 cases brandy, John S. Elmore and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Cotherstone (s)—230 boxes sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra (s)—68 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 60 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Trentham Hall (s)—15 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co. ; 800 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 67 bales hemp, Munsraz Monjee 55 bales wool, Luckmedass Kessowjee ; 34 bales wool, Hurruckchund Hunsraj ; 104 bales cotton, Jethanund Chellaram ; 39 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Clan Fraser (s)—69 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey ; 44 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Soonderdass Monarjee ; 101 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan ; 42 bales wool, Motichund Suntookchund ; 4 bales wool, Nowalmull Singjee ; 260 cwts. cotton, Chaukchund and Shapoorjee.
County of Caithness—164 bales cotton, H. Abdool Remon Sherajee ; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 300 bales cotton, R. Stewart and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Bancora (s)—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 12 bales hides ; Bundally Esmail ; 425 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co. ; 1 bundle woolen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co. ; 87 cwts. ginger, Pirjiee Khan Mahomed ; 360 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 12 bales hides, Bundally Esmail.

FOR HAVRE.
Austriana, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Peer of the Realm (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kepler (s)—10,00 cwts. wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Vorwaerts (s)—400 bales cotton. Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Vorwaerts (s)—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Vorwaerts (s)—2,081 cwts. castorseed, and 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 750 bales cotton, Peel Cossels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Inchmere, 10,800 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Lombardy s—75 bags cocoanuts, Hassun Lall.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Hospodor, 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Prince Port, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Valkyrian, 300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Supreme, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Titania s—128 cwts wheat, Ralli Brother.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Louaine s—195 cwts wheat ; Ally Mahomed Hasum.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinsura s—168 bales cotton, Jokhiram Gungasagur : 101 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luchmidass ; 34 bales cotton' W. and A. Graham and Co ; 82 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY 1881.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·7
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, S, SSW, SW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	642
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
,, ,, year	0·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th May..	0·20

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.
Anderson, Lieut. Col., 1st Lancers, on duty, from Nusserabad.

May 29.
Newill, Captain, Pol. Dept., on duty, from Abu.
Shaw, Major, 29th Madras N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

May 30.
VanBeverhoudt, Captain, 17th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Calcutta.
Crosthwaite, Major, R. A., on leave, from Jullunder.
Wynyard, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Jullunder.
Prideaux, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, from Mhow.
Mansell, Captain, 40th Regt., on leave, from Shahjehanpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.
Jasoe, Surg. Major, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Anderson, Captain, 1st Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.

May 30.
Newill, Captain. Pol. Dept., on duty, to Bussorah.
Blowers, Major, 10th Light Infantry, from leave, to Domus.
Wynyard, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, May 30, 1881.

1. Members who have not yet returned their rifles and accoutrements are requested to do so as soon as possible, they being urgently required for inspection.
2. All members who have made themselves efficient for the first time are requested to call at the Head Quarters for their certificates, those members who have been efficient in previous years are requested to forward their certificates to Head Quarters in order that they may be compteled for the year 1880-81.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
Head-Quarters, Simla, May 25.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. G. U. Browne, Sqdn. Offr., to be Adjt. vice Wilson, vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 20th April 1881.
19th N. I.—Lieut. C. F. Biddulph, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be offg. Wing Offr. on probation. Dated 30th April 1881.
34th N. I.—Major H. W. J. Senior, Wing Offr., to be Wing Commander, vice Pratt deceased. Dated 11th February 1881.
35th N. I.—Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, Wing Offr. to be Qr. Mr. Dated 1st April 1881.
Convalescent Depot—Murree.—The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to re-appoint Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker, 1st Batn., 12th Foot, to be Comdt. to complete the unexpired portion of the tenure of command to which he was appointed by G. O. C. C., dated the 8th Aug. 1879, page 381.
Major A. C. Toker, Bengal S. C., on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency for general duty.
The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—
Sirhind Division order dated the 9th April directing Capt J. Keith, RI H A Adjt R A, Sirhind Division to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl of the Division in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J. W. Hogge, 14th Sikhs, there being no qualified officer available.
The following appointment is confirmed :—
Lieut. Col A Tulloch, 26th Punjab N. I., to be Superintendent of Conservancy and transport camps at Jullunder, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 17th June 1880.
Jullundur Station order, dated the 12th May directing Lieut. Col. W. T. Corrie, 2-11th Foot, to assume command of the station, from the 13th inst. inclusive, vice Major W. A. Smyth, relieved.
Cherat Station order, dated the 8th May, appointing Lieut. and Adjt A. G. S. Beadnell, 1-25th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Cherat, in addition to his other duties.
81st Foot.—Regl.-order, dated the 6th April appointing 2nd Lieut. C. M. Brunker, to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjt. J. Davidson.
5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regl. order, dated the 29th April making the following appointments consequent on Col. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K. C. B., V. C., having assumed command of the Hyderabad contingent.
Major H. A. Shakespear, 2nd in command, to officiate as Commandant.
Major R. B. Graham, Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Shakespear.
Capt. M. Armstrong, Sqdn. Offr. to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice Graham.
14th Bengal Lancers.—Regl order, dated the 10th May appointing Lieut. M. L. Shipley, Sqdn. Offr on probation, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th Jan. vice Capt. C. S. Morrison deceased.
15th N. I.—Regl. order, dated the 13th April making the following appointments consequent on the departure on furlough of Col. N. Barter.
Major D. W. Inglis, Wing Comdr. and Offg. 2nd in command to officiate as Commandant.
Lieut. R. C. Hadow, Wing Offr. and Qr. Mr. to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition, to his other duties, there being no other officer available.
Dated the 18th April making the follo wingappointments consequent on the return from leave of Capt. R. E. S. Smyth.
Capt. R. E. S. Smyth, Wing Offr to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, vice Hennessy on furlough.
Lieut. R. C. Hadow, Wing Offer. and Qr.mr. to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Inglis, there being no other officer available.
24th N. I.—Regl. order, dated the 16th Feb. appointing Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, Wing Offr. on probation, on return from leave, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Ramsay, officiating as Wing Comdr.
27th N. I.—Regl. order, dated the 20th April, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut. Col. C. J. Hughes, Capt. R. A. Swetenham, 2nd in command, to officiate as Commandant.
Major C. W. Babington, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Swetenham.
Lieut. G. A. Williams, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Babington.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
9th Lancers.—Lieut. M. O. Little, to New Zeland from the 15th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
62nd Foot.—Lieut. N. C. Perkins, (offg. Wing Offr. on probation 16th N. I.,) to Calcutta from the 22nd May to the 22nd Nov., to study the Native languages.
On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—2-22nd Foot.—Capt. W. H. Leak, 6 months, and 34th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Ovens, 12 months,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DIFFICULTY OF HOLDING CHAMAN.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The *Pioneer* publishes a paragraph to the effect that in consequence of the scarcity of water and fodder causes the question has arisen of the desirability of moving the garrison to the top of the Khojak. The matter was referred to the authorities at Simla, and orders have been issued to General Hume to use his discretion as to making over the post temporarily to the Amir's troops. The *Pioneer* remarks it is a local matter of no political importance, but it is well to explain the position, as false conclusions might be drawn if the evacuation of the most advanced post on the Quetta-Kandahar line were suddenly announced, particularly as Ayoub's partizans are on the move.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Consequent on the wives of several telegraph masters having applied to the Director-General for employment as signallers, the Superintendent of the Bengal division informed them that as an experiment the prayer of these applicants would be granted under the following provisos :—"Employment purely temporary, not qualifying for pension or gratuity, and subject to being discontinued without notice. Standard qualifications will be required, and the fees will correspond with those of soldier signallers. First, none but the wives of telegraph masters in charge will be employed, and, as far as possible, only at stations where the work is too much for the telegraph master unassisted, but insufficient for more than the telegraph master and one signaller. Subject to the above conditions and necessary tests, the wives of telegraph masters as signallers may be appointed.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HYAT KHAN.

LAHORE, MAY 30.

Hyat Khan's case is reported to have been decided, and is believed to be somewhat unfavourable to him. He has left Lahore for Simla. The decision will probably be published in a day or two.

KABULI ENVOYS AT HANIGORAM.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* to-day makes a statement on excellent authority that Envoys from Kabul have visited Hanigoram, the capital of the Waziri country.

Some time ago the Amir of Kabul addressed the Viceroy on behalf of the Waziris, whom he affected to regard as his subjects.

Some Envoys were at Hanigoram the day our troops left. They brought valuable presents to the Mahsud headman with the object of gaining their allegiance. The Envoys left suddenly and took Mahsud, the ringleader of the raid on Tank, with them to Kabul. This is the man our troops sought for in vain.

THE FIGHT AT GIRISHK.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Further reports have been received confirming the account of the fight at Girishk. Sayed Azim Shah is still in the neighbourhood of Girishk with a force now estimated at one thousand foot and five hundred horse. All is quiet in Kandahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PISHIN VALLEY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from Calcutta stating that notwithstanding the protest of the Indian Government, peremptory orders have been received from home directing the evacuation of the Pishin Valley as early as possible.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

6 to 4 against Peregrine.
5 to 1 —— Geologist.
100 to 12 —— Iroquois.
100 to 7 —— St. Louis.
100 to 7 —— Charles (?)
25 to 1 —— Don Fuliano.
25 to 1 —— Barrett.
25 to 1 —— Cameliard.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MALTA, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldoraldo, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Armenia left Liverpool for Bombay on Saturday, the 28th inst.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera		4¼d.
3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	104¼
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	85
¼ do.	do.	91½
3 do.	Consols for account	102½
5 do.	French Rente	120
Bar Silver		51¾

Arrival—Airy.
Departures—Argosay and Sunoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

At 6 a. m.	81·6
„ 10 a. m.	86·5
„ 2 p. m.	87·7
„ 4 p. m.	87·3

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 29, 1881.

At 10 p. m.	84·9

SENHOR ANTONIO MARQUES PEREIRA, the Consul-General for Portugal in British India, is expected to-day from Calcutta, and will take charge of the consular office in Bombay.

WHAT next? The Bhattias of Kutch have resolved to petition the British House of Commons to declare that the remarriage of widows is an offence at law and against Society. It is said they are emboldened to take this step from a belief that a Legislature which makes it unlawful to marry with a deceased wife's sister may also be induced to regard as offensive marriage with a deceased husband's wife.

THE Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1879-80 has just been published. The results of the operations of the Department for the year 1879-80 show a satisfactory progressive improvement. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 30,25,546 and the earnings to Rs. 43,44,909, showing a surplus of Rs. 13,19,363, as compared with the surplus of Rs. 6,08,246 during the preceding year. The number of paid telegrams increased from 1,371,721 in 1878-79 to 1,562,511, of which latter 1,327,952 were inland and 234,559 foreign. The miles of lines and wires (including cables) increased respectively from 18,189 and 44,578 to 20,498 and 51,945. In addition, 1,761 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained by the Department for the service of Railway Companies, as against 6,723 during the previous year. The large increase in the mileage of lines and wires belonging to the Department, and the decrease in the mileage of wire maintained for Railway Companies, is chiefly due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway to the State on the 1st of January 1880. The number of Departmental offices increased from 250 to 276, and at the close of the year 633 Railway Telegraph offices were technically supervised by the Department, as against 525 during the preceding year. Notwithstanding the increase of traffic, the speed of transmission has, in the case of all the main routes practically been maintained.

IT is believed that a Mathematical Professor for the Lahore Government College will be got out from England.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* relates an instance of excessive zeal that occurred during the progress of an expedition which we undertook not long ago. Strict orders had been issued to our troops not to waste their ammunition by firing indiscriminately at an invisible enemy, merely because two or three odd shots were fired at us from impossible ranges. Some 300 men or so of an Bhutia regiment were escorting stores when a couple of shots were fired from the hills above them. The officer in command halted his men, formed them up, and fired volleys by sections at the hill from which the shots had come. The din was of course terrific, and the General galloped up thinking that here was 'opposition' with a vengeance. He saw no enemy, however, and asked what the firing was about, to which the zealous officer is said to have replied : "Merely, Sir, to show the enemy that we were on the alert!" It was subsequently stated that the enemy consisted of an army of two, neither of whom was hit.

WITH reference to the street-preaching case at Calcutta the *Englishman* asks—Is it politically expedient that every individual in the community, irrespective of his colour, his creed, or his vocation, shall be at liberty, at any time he pleases, and at any place he pleases, to give public discourses upon any subject which may be, in his opinion, of public or general importance, and in the course of doing so to collect, if he can, an indefinite number of hearers, sympathizing or otherwise; and shall he be at liberty to persist in doing so after being warned by legitimate authority that his doing so is likely to endanger public tranquillity, if not by disorderly conduct on the part of his auditors, by disorderly conduct of other crowds assembled to listen to other public speakers claiming to be equally entitled with him to give public expression to their opinions?

THE following is the account given in the paper on which we comment to-day in our leading columns of a visit to the meeting place of the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay :—"At Bombay the Manual used by the Prarthana Samaj contained selections from the Veda, Upanishads, Christian Bible, Kuran, and Zand-Avasta. Hymns were sung with much fervour in a thoroughly Hindu fashion to an accompaniment played on the Vina or Indian lute, and prayers were said consisting chiefly of invocations of the Supreme Being, with praise and adoration of His attributes, but without confession of guilt, while the congregation remained seated, though their hands were joined in reverence. After the prayer a sermon was preached by Professor Bhandarkar, of the Elphinstone College, who took for his text a passage from the Kathopanishad (vi. 15), thus translateable :—'Man cannot obtain immortality till all the knots in his heart caused by ignorance and unbelief are untied (yada sarve prabhidyante hridayasya granthayah).' He then illustrated his text by quotations from other books. For example—a passage from Tukaram—the most popular Marathi poet :—'There is no happiness other than peace. Therefore preserve peace, and you will cross over to yonder shore.' What chiefly struck me was the apparent absence of sympathy or *rapport* between the official performers of the services and the general congregation. The hymns were energetically sung by the appointed singers, the prayers earnestly repeated, and the address solemnly delivered by the minister, but the congregation neither stood nor knelt, and seemed to take no really cordial part in the proceedings. It is true that a sitting posture at prayer is customary, and by no means intended to imply irreverence; yet I came away persuaded that the Prarthana-Brahma-Samaj of Bombay, in spite of honest strivings after a pure soul-stirring Theism, is still chilled and paralysed by the lingering influence of the old Vedantic Pantheism, which it is unable wholly to shake off."

THE *Indian Daily News* complains that it never felt the inconvenience of the Simla system so much as now. "If the Government had been at Calcutta, instead of on the hills, the new arrangement for a Saturday mail could not possibly have been carried out, except in despite of a forcible remonstrance. The English Mail was delivered in Calcutta yesterday (May 27th) : the Mail for England leaves this afternoon (May 28th) ; so that work of all sorts is accumulated in a way which will convert Saturday into the most burdensome day of the week. The Saturday mail-day is thus not only an inconvenience and a nuisance of the first water to business men in Calcutta, but it is also a positive source of loss. Next week we anticipate the incoming mail will be delivered on Saturday, and if so, the trouble will be re-confounded. We blame the selfishness of Bombay for this result ; but setting aside the question of blame as one into which it can serve no useful purpose to enter, we think the public bodies of Calcutta will deserve a Saturday mail-day as a permanent infliction if they do not worry the authorities into making a change."

THE Lahore paper thus states its opinion of the birthday *Gazette*:—"When the first *Gazette* containing the list of Afghan honours was published, we, in common with many other journals in this country and at home, pointed out that the names of several officers, who richly deserved some decoration or brevet rank, were conspicuous by their absence. The supplementary list of honours has now been published, and must, we suppose, be held to include the names of all officers to be decorated for services rendered in the late war. This being so, we cannot but express our regret that the authorities have been deaf to the expressed wishes of the press and the known hope of all soldiers in India, that General Dunham Massy's name should appear in this *Gazette* as being the recipient of a C.B.-ship. It would have been not only pure justice, but a graceful act on the part of the powers that be to have included this officer's name in the list, and the appointment would have been universally popular in civil as well as military circles. Why, again, Colonel McKenzie, of the 3rd B. C.—who, as we have before said, made that splendid reconnaissance the day before the battle of Kandahar which contributed to no small extent in General Roberts's victory, by letting our General know the formation of the land, the enemy's position, &c.—should be left out in the cold, is altogether inexplicable and unjust. The case of Colonel Vivian, of the 3rd P. C., is quite as bad, and those of Colonel 'Ben' Williams, of the 5th B. C., Colonel Hankin, 4th B. C., Colonel Hennessy, 15th Sikhs, Major MacNaghten, and one or two others we could mention, nearly so. It must be remembered that it is not only the officers themselves who feel the slight put upon them by being passed over unrecognised when honours are being showered with such a liberal hand on so many of those around them ; the regiments they command feel the slight deeply, and indeed it is impossible for them not to do so. If a prize, an honour, be given to some out of a number of men engaged in the same profession and withheld from others, it is perfectly natural to suppose that those receiving the honour did something more for their country than those to whom it is not given. Yet, who would say that the services of the commandants of the 3rd Punjab and 3rd Bengal Cavalry, for instance, or of the regiments themselves were inferior to those performed by any of our troops in the war? We fear the real reason of the omissions is to be found in the fact that to be within or without the Simla ring makes a vast difference in the chances an officer—civil or military—has of receiving advancement or honour in the service to which he belongs."

IN an article headed "Goa Rupees," the *Madras Mail* expresses strong disapproval of the measure passed by the Viceregal Council the other day, declaring Portuguese coin to be a legal tender throughout British India. "Why," the *Mail* asks, "should Portuguese coin be forced upon the acceptance of Her Majesty's subjects in India! France is a far more considerable country than Portugal, but France does not ask England to make French coin legal tender throughout British India. The Paris mint turns out as excellent coin as does the London, or Calcutta, or Bombay mint, and rupees coined in Paris would probably be intrinsically as well worth acceptance as rupees coined in British India. Can we expect the same of rupees coined in Lisbon or Goa? The Portuguese Government seem to imagine that they possess a grand tract of country in Hindustan ; but, as a matter of fact, Portugal owns only 1,086 square miles of territory in India with 407,712 inhabitants. England, on the other hand, has 899,341 square miles of territory in India with 191,096,603 inhabitants. British territory in Hindostan is consequently close upon nine hundred times as large that of Portuguese territory, and her Majesty the Queen-Empress has about four hundred and eighty times the number of subjects who owe allegiance to His Most Christian Majesty. It is inconsistent, then, of the Government of India to confer upon Portuguese coinage a dignity out of all proportion to the importance of Portuguese India ; and it is unreasonable not to expect Portugal, like France, to be satisfied with the coinage of British India. The people at Lisbon have lately lost their heads about the aggressions on the greatness of their little kingdom, which they have credited to England. If they would study Indian geography with the aid of large maps, they might realise the fact that Goa is a mere bagatelle of a province, which may very well be content to use the excellent metallic currency minted at Calcutta or Bombay. We foresee that the Portuguese rupees will be a nuisance in India as soon as they are made a legal tender. Gold napoleons and silver francs are not a legal tender in England any more than are gold sovereigns and silver shillings in Paris or Lisbon, and we deprecate the meddling with the currency of this country with the object of humouring Portuguese vanity."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain G. B. Chapman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Hon. Mr Justice R Spankie and Miss Spankie, Mrs Blascheck, Colonel Melley, Mrs Boerresen, and Rev L O Skrefsrud, Mr J H Hume Henderson, and infant, Mrs Hill and 2 children, Mr J Doherty and 2 daughters, Captain W L Mausel, Mr M Siegfried, Captain Harmon, and Mr Allen.

For Brindisi—Mr H J and Mrs Meyers and Lieut H Fortescue, Col Sir B. C. Russell, C B K C S I, M A, Dr J Dallas Edge, Mrs Adam, 2 Misses Adam, Mr Anderaon, Mr F Adam, Mr E J Stanley, Dr R N Khory, Major Crosthwaite, Mr F Acerboni, Mr T Norcross, Major F C Keyser, Captain J M W Von Beverhoudt, Mr Henty, and Madame Saint Croix.

For Aden—Mr A Borradaile.

For Aden—Conductor Cody.

For Alexandria—Captain Wyllie.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailing on 7th June :—

For Southampton—Mr R Stewart, Mr and Mrs J W Sedgewick, 3 children, and Mr Sedgwick's Nurse.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R H Powsey, Colonel W H Boynon, Miss Beynon, Mr Belo de Kund, Mr M V Charrington, Col F Laver, and Captain A J Shepherd.

For Venice—Colonel F G Ridcout,

Advertisement.

Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is now used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

NO. V.—THE LORDLY ELEPHANT.

VOYAGING through India one does not go very far without stumbling over a rajah or an elephant. These two mammalia invariably consort together. As when a traveller in a desert wild sees the wily cassowary sitting down behind a rock with a placid and Christian-like smile upon his gay features, and surely knows that the hapless missionary is approaching on the other side, so when I see the lordly elephant tramping around loose, I surely know that a rajah is cavorting about in the next street. They cannot exist without each other. The rajah being unweaned, leans for protection on his elder brother, and it is pleasant to view the lofty protection the latter affords to the puling babe. It always reminds me of Abraham and Lazarus on his back.

The epithet "lordly" is always applied to the elephant in India ; he would not be happy if he was not conscious of this. In England he degenerates. We don't call him "lordly" there. He is majestic, regal, stately, but not lordly. This is why he is not so festive in England as out here. Maybe, perhaps, he pines for his rajah.

Few people unacquainted with Bedlam are ignorant that an elephant in most cases is blessed with a trunk. This is a merciful dispensation of Providence to enable him to reach round and scratch his back in case his pet-rajah should not be handy. The gait of an elephant is not usually tripping. He is not addicted to skipping about on the fantastic toe, except when he is in pursuit of his mahout or grass-cutter. This is a favourite sport with the mammoth in the hot weather. It is a great argument in favour of his superior sagacity to see him hiding behind a palm tree in wait for his prey. At the right moment he will prance out and bring his game down with a swoop from his trunk and a cut and thrust from his long tusks. He will then execute an extempore war-dance upon the body, and go home by back lanes and make out that he was silly and not responsible for his acts. The rajah will then soothe the forlorn one with the promise that all shall be forgotten and forgiven, and that he shall have a nice new mahout whenever he shall want one.

Elephants are very seldom born in captivity. In a wild state they indulge in polygamy—those that can afford it. When tamed their several rajahs so win upon their affections that the lordly mammoth pledges himself to bachelordom. Once having tasted the sweets of regal friendship, his appetite is cloyed to minor delights. Still an old elephant does occasionally forget himself, and I have seen a young one that was born in captivity. It was scarcely three feet high. We were perambulating wearily in tents then up and down on survey work. We welcomed that junior mammoth as a man welcomes a dead uncle. Its head was just high enough to fit comfortably into one's waistcoat. It would dodge round its dear mamma waiting for an opportunity, and then charge out suddenly, and land our fat butler on the flat of his back, where he would lie with a peaceful smile hovering sweetly about his lips. We used to entice the mother away round the bungalow, and then make the little one raise his voice in supplication. How that dreadful old woman would get up and scream! She would raise her trunk with a yell like a thunderclap, and hurtle round the bungalow in a surprisingly active way. We would then execute a strategic movement to the rear.

Elephants are always the main feature in a rajah's procession. They have a way of prowling about which is peculiarly sublime. On a very grand gala day the State elephant is produced with a glittering silver-plated howdah on it, on which are worked numerous uncouth devices in gold. From the howdah hang gorgeous side-cloths reaching almost to the ground. The head of behemoth is painted with various gay colours in order to give him a religious and Brahminical appearance. At the critical moment out comes the Chief. The elephant prostrates himself, and the rajah ascends, while the volleying of guns, the clanging of tom-toms, and the delirious shouting of the chaprasees thickens the ambrosial air. Now, and not before, is a huge shield brought, and buckled over the kneeling animal's forehead. Up he goes then like a mountain in labour, and the procession advances. The rajah sits dressed in cloth of gold with a tuft of feathers nodding over his god-like front. The people prostrate themselves as he passes. He acknowledges them by a wave of his hand and a bending of his Hyperion head. On either side of him stand erect two servants of his household with their feet resting on boards slung beneath the howdah. In their hands are yaktails and bunches of peacock's feathers. These they wave in unison above the king's head. All this is balm to the regal heart. The rajah gets to think that he treads once more his native heath. He forgets that he is unweaned ; he strives not to remember that he is dependent for his morning and evening pan on his motherly wet-nurse, the political.

It is astonishing what affection political and staff officers have for elephants. They cannot live without them. They borrow them on all occasions from the rajahs, and are not able to find it in their hearts to return them for a year or more. Politicals, of course, must be provided with them, for do they not create the new palaces, lamp-posts, colleges, &c., and are they not always pouring out their fountains of healing and balm on the sorrowing king; and is not the labourer worthy of his hire? But when the staff officer, who only hangs about whenever a fatted tiger is going to be killed, takes off accidentally the best shikari elephant and sends him back in a couple of years lean, bony, and diseased, the rajah has an insane idea that he is being subjected to ill-treatment, not to say servitude ; but his kamdar tells him it would be treason to utter so seditious a thought. So the rajah marries another wife, and tries to believe that all is as it should be. I do not know what position an elephant occupies as a god, but I think the cow has the better of him. If I was accustomed to bet, I would lay heavy odds on the cow. She is a most saintly person. Nevertheless the elephant, if not a perfect Jove, comes out easy as an Apollo. The natives revere the elephant. They vie with one another in painting sundry artistic designs, supposed to represent an elephant marching to battle or marching home, or doing something or other in the marching way. They really represent an animal a cross between the Mytodon and the Mastodon of free Adamite ages, with perhaps a strain of the Denotherium. This impossible abortion is always making frantic efforts to get up a perpendicular wall. Its trunk is always raised ; there is a triumphing raja on its back ; all its four feet are severally in impossible positions. The uniform colour is indigo blue, with a liberal dask at times of red and yellow. Under this design will be depicted, never varied by a hair's breadth, never improved upon. It is likely that some ten thousand years ago that grey-beard impostor Buddha, in a moment of temporary madness, scoured that paradoxical outrage from the imagination of his frenzied brain on some old chunk of rock. It was then carefully copied by the skilful artists of the time. For ten thousand years, though they have the animal before them daily, the natives have clung to Buddha's representation of the elephant. If the elephant is not really like his portrait, then he should be. Buddha evidently would not have drawn anything but a perfect elephant. It is the fault of the degenerate creature of the present day if he has not attained the more than divine excellence of that heavenly inspiration of Buddha's.

This design is the furthest extent of the native's artistic powers. He pours out his soul in this one conception. Occasionally he wanders off into paintings of petrified rams, idols, and sipahis, but the elephant rampant is his chief solace in affliction. He looks upon it, and is willing to die. He feels a distaste for life after the execution of that abomination. It has been even known to affect English people with indigestion.

In conclusion, I will dwell upon the subtle power elephants possess of temporarily destroying the veracity of any who ventures on them. Whenever I am breezily seated on one of these mammoths, I feel inclined to enlarge on thrilling imaginary adventures that have befallen myself. After an hour or so I get quite heroic, though I know that my tender conscience will lacerate me for a week afterwards for the shameless and plausible lies I am telling. This I have noticed, too, in other people. It is a sort of fever that seizes all alike, young men and maidens, old men and babes. I have watched many a solemn and blameless man struggling onwardly for an hour or so, but he can't help himself. In a couple of hours the epidemic masters him. He opens his mouth, and his soul is perjured for evermore. This is manifestly the fault of the elephant. He will have a heavy load of sin to answer for in the last day.

EUDEMON.

SMELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live in the Fort, and, like many other residents, am glad to get out on to the Oval morning and evening for a little fresh air.

My nearest way thereto is past the National Bank. So far good ; but at the end of that road there is a square black box, from which is emitted the most abominable stench that I believe can be found in this city of smells. Can it not be removed? It is simply sickening to have to pass it.

Now that the breeze comes from the south, the High Court will get a treat, so you may shortly expect to hear from that quarter.

Bombay, May 30. NOSE.

STAFF CORPS DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me to inquire, through the medium of your columns, what steps are being taken by the Committee of the Staff Corps Defence Fund to represent the grievances for the redress of which the money was subscribed.

The Indian Medical Service have at last by perseverance got what they wanted in the way of increased pensions and rank. They, I believe, had a petition drawn up and submitted individually, and also had the subject brought before Parliament by influential members. Why do the Staff Corps Committee not do the same? I hope they will not keep the subscribers longer in the dark regarding their proceedings.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE METALLIC CONFERENCE AND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems some reason to believe that the high hopes which some of us indulged in regarding the Metallic Conference—that it would rehabilitate silver and consequently raise the rate of exchange on India—are doomed to disappointment, and Anglo-Indians who have been retaining their savings in this country, in the hope of getting a good rate some day, need do so no longer on this account ; for it is to be feared that we shall not have higher, and probably we shall have a much lower, exchange than is now ruling. That England will not forsake her present mono-metallic standard goes without saying, and there can be no doubt, in spite of what bi-metallists urge to the contrary, that it would be absurdly foolish of her to do so. She is at present possessed of the best standard, *as things are*, and why should she throw it away in order to accommodate her neighbours. Magnanimity may be carried too far ; we may generously relinquish our conquests in Afghanistan ; we may unselfishly champion the cause of the Greeks at considerable risk to ourselves ; we may give up the Transvaal when the Boers protest ; but we must draw the line somewhere—we must not sacrifice ourselves on the altar of bi-metallism. Although it would be inexpedient and unwise for England to adopt the double standard, that is no reason why the double standard should be condemned ; it is because she is *possessed* of a gold standard that it is undesirable for her to make a change. Had she a double standard instead of a single one, it would have been equally unwise to make a change ; indeed, were it possible to get all nations to adopt a uniform bi-metallic standard of gold and silver, there can hardly be any doubt that such would be the steadiest and most secure standard for the world. But as things are there is no hope that so desirable a consummation will ever be reached and England's only course is to look out for herself, while we in India must make up our minds to see silver gradually and our incomes grow beautifully less.

In the *Contemporary Review* for May, Professor Stanley Jevons, writing on this subject, urges as an objection to bi-metallism that the probable supplies of gold and silver are a matter of doubt, and that were that the over-estimated metal would always be the standard. Regarding the assertion in the latter clause there could be no over-estimated metal under the bi-metallic *regime* because gold and silver would always bear the same relation to one another, viz., 1 to 15½, as agreed upon. Of course it is possible to imagine that the fluctuations in the supplies of the metals might at some future time be so very much greater than statistics prove them to have been in the past as to interfere with the ratio fixed upon. It appears to the writer that the great bugbear of the bi-mettallic standard is the question of the cost of production ; because if the cost of producing silver became much less than that of gold, the value of gold would be correspondingly lowered, and did silver go low enough the time might come when gold could not be produced at all ; the only remedy being the alteration of the ratio, and the last state would be worse than the first. I am aware that bi-metallists say that a large development of one of the metals and not of the other would not alter the arrangement as they have both money in practice it is to be feared that this theory would not hold good. The first requirements of a standard are that it should be a permanent and a steady one, and bi-metallism promises to be more so than any other standard at present in use, but it has not sufficient of these qualities to make it worthy of adoption at loss to themselves by nations at present not in possession of it.

The question is a difficult one, and it is very unlikely that the Conference will settle it. We must wait, as Professor Jevons says, until we have more light—a surer basis to go upon. Meanwhile anything that is done is likely to prove abortive. France cannot do anything single-handed, and there are rumours that America, her only hope, is more likely to follow England than France.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 30. ANGLO-INDIAN.

MR. D'AGUIAR'S ELECTION TO THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the recent correspondence published in your and other local journals regarding the validity or otherwise of the last election by the Bench of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace of Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar as a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. J. Macfarlane, resigned, I request you will do me the favour to publish the accompanying correspondence with the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices, for the information of my brother Justices and of the public, now so interested in the solution of the question.—I have, &c.,

Bombay, May 30. DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE.

To H. W. BARKER, Esq.,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices.

Bombay 27th May, 1881.

Sir,—As it appears from the documents recently published in the local newspapers that the nomination of Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar, made by the Bench of Her Majesty's Justices to fill the seat lately vacated by Mr. J. Macfarlane as a member of the Municipal Corporation, is disputed by the Chairman of that body, I have the honour to request the favour of your ascertaining and informing me whether the Chairman of the Bench of Her Majesty's Justices has received direct or through you any communication to this effect from that gentleman, and if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken thereon.

Your reply to this inquiry will guide further action in the matter.—I remain, &c.,

DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 434 of 1881.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 30th May, 1881.

To DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your latter of the 27th instant, and to state that the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation had forwarded to the Chairman of H. M.'s Justices a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. D'Aguiar by the Secretary to the Municipal Corporation calling in question the validity of Mr. D'Aguiar's election.

On receipt of this letter, the Chairman of H. M.'s Justices expected that the necessary steps would be taken by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation or by some person qualified to be elected or to vote at an election, *i. e.*, by some Justice of the Peace, to have the validity or otherwise of Mr. D'Aguiar's election settled by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 19-C. of the Municipal Act, but since this was not done within the period prescribed by the said section, the Chairman of H. M.'s Justices does not think that he can now take any steps in the matter.—I have, &c.,

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

BOMBAY BUGGIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—'*Urbs prima in Indis*' indeed! Some people do think their own geese are swans! The chief city, and four hansom cabs its only decent public conveyances! Chief! Yes, probably in being backward. Fancy four hansom cabs in a city that receives and sends off a great proportion of the European community in India. Oh! yes, but then there are the buggies. Buggy, indeed! Supposing you are living at the Cumballa Hotel and you send for a buggy. Up comes a rickety, shabby, disreputable thing on two wheels ; the driver generally filthy and smelling very high. He has been shaved a week ago. Or perhaps he is a Mussulman whose hair was last combed some days since. His clothes consist of dirty coverings of two shades of blue. He has a loathsome little cap upon his head. He sticks out his feet, which he has to forbear to describe. But the horse, the poor horse, and its patched-up and rusty-looking harness? The poor beast is not absolutely lame, or suffering from any bad disease that you could send him to the police. But he has been overworked and underfed, is weak, old, and in misery. Pity pleads that you will not use the animal, but experience tells you they are most of them alike. You climb up and screw yourself in the vehicle, the driver jerks and tugs at the poor beast's mouth, the whip (such as it is) is applied, and by dint of jerking, tugging, whipping, and a constant succession of noises from the driver's mouth, like an old hen with one stupid chick, you arrive at the Fort, cross, hot, and disgusted.

These things ought not to be. There is a liberal tariff for buggies, and you have to pay it. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to ask for a fair horse and harness, a clean driver, decently clad, and a well kept buggy.

No one likes to write to newspapers about such subjects. So people grumble, and there is no chance of co-operation. But it is quite time that the old buggy was run off the roads. Is there no one who will call a public meeting with a view to get up a company that will put fifty well-horsed light vehicles in Bombay? There is scarcely a doubt it would pay. There are are some fair buggies in the Fort, but very few out of it. In the meantime, the police should be empowered to insist sharply that the drivers are clean and properly clad, and the horses good for their work.—Yours, &c.,

RESURGAM.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 4th King's Own, Colaba Bandstand, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Norfolk (s), from Cardiff ; Shahzada (s), Calcutta.
VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Hispania (s), to Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAN.—The band of the 4th (King's Own) Royals will play at the Colaba bandstand this evening :—

Schubert.....Praise of Tears.....
Selection.....From Stabat Mater ..Rossini.
Valse .....La Plus Belle.....Waldteufel.
Operatic Selection..Orphee Aux Enfers..Offenbach.
Galop .....Grand Storm .....Nela Bela.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STORMY WEATHER AT NASSICK.—On the night of the 28th inst. there was a thunder-storm as Nassick with vivid lightning and heavy rain.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Ainsworth was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—It is reported to be very hot at Poona, where they have had no rain yet, with the exception of one or two very slight showers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bheema entered on Saturday, the s. s. Sicily, Loraine, and Ellora entered, and the Scio left, on Sunday, and the ships Glendarnel and Cypromene entered, and the s.s. Ellora left, the dock yesterday.

FALL FROM A TREE.—A Hindoo named Bhagoo Dhurmajee on Sunday evening last accidentally fell off a mango tree at a waddy in Mazagon from a height of about thirty feet, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Mahomedan lad, aged thirteen years, named Cassum Munjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilfully trespassing in the premises of Munjee Jivraj at night with the intent of committing theft. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—David Jenkins, an able seaman of the steam-ship Hispania, on Sunday last accidentally fell from the upper deck of that vessel into the lower hold and sustained serious internal injuries. He was at once removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST AT THE JAIL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at H. M.'s House of Correction, on view of the body of Mahadoo Kassiba, a prisoner of the said jail, undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. The man died on the night previous from natural causes. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis pulmonalis.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—A Hindoo lad, aged thirteen years, named Shunker Narrayen, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Narrayen Ambajee. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.—Another lad named Namia Ramoo, aged ten years, was convicted yesterday by the same Magistrate of stealing Rs. 2 in cash, the property of his master, a Mr. S. Sharel. He was also sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

PRESENTATION TO MR. DE QUADROS.—On Saturday last, the principal merchants, owners, and agents of vessels trading between this and Portugal and its colonies presented an address to Mr. Miguel R. De Quadros, the present Consul for Portugal, expressing their high sense of obligation to him for the satisfactory manner in which their business was attended to during the period he held the office of Consul, as also for valuable advice given them whenever applied for, and as a token of their esteem and gratitude they presented him with a writing desk.

DEPARTURE OF THE CO-REGENT OF HYDERABAD.—Nawab Samshool Omra, the Co-regent of Hyderabad, accompanied by his son, the Nawab Ekbolal Dowla, Colonel Fraser, Dr. Lowder, his medical attendant, and Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chenoy, his Chief Secretary, started yesterday at about 10-45 a.m. for Poona by a special train. Fifty men of the 21st Native Infantry, with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, paraded outside the Byculla station. When the Nawab arrived, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up the national anthem. Among those present on the platform was Sir Frank Souter. One of the first class carriages was set apart for the *purdah* ladies of the family. In all, 38 first class, 42 second, and 200 third class tickets were issued. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the Co-regent's departure.

DR. R. N. KHORY.—Among the passengers going to England by the mail steamer to-day is Dr. R. N. Khory, who is well-known among natives for his ability, urbanity, and kindness, especially to the poor patients. This gentleman has already been twice to England, where he succeeded in becoming an M.R.C.P.—a title which hardly any native on this side of India has yet obtained—and was thus admitted into the higher rank of physicians. While in England, he gained a name by publishing a work entitled "A Digest of Medicine, which was well spoken of by the profession and by the medical journals, and which was liberally patronized by the Secretary of State for India. Dr. Khory pays a third visit to England chiefly for the purpose

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

According to the statistics published by the Howard Association, the number of capital sentences executed in proportion to those pronounced is steadily decreasing. During the ten years between 1870 and 1879 inclusive, only 16 persons were executed out of 608 condemned to death in Austria, 93 out of 198 in France, 126 out of 291 in Spain, 6 out of 46 in Sweden and Norway, 1 out of 94 in Denmark, 7 out of 249 in Bavaria, and only one out of 484 in North Germany. In the United States during the same period there have been about 2,500 convictions for murder and only 200 executions, half of which were applications of "lynch law." In Australia and New Zealand 453 persons have been condemned to death and only 130 executed. In England and Wales 2,005 perons have been tried for murder during the thirty years between 1850 and 1879, and of this number 665, or 33 per cent, have been sentenced to death, and 372, or 19 per cent, executed. During the last twenty years 66 persons had been sentenced to death in Ireland, and 36 executed; while in Scotland there have been 15 executions out of 40 capital sentences within the same period. Capital punishment has been abolished in Holland since 1870, and according to the statistics of the Howard Association there have been only 17 murders committed since then as against 19 in the previous period of ten years. Capital punishment is practically abolished in Portugal, Roumania, and Belgium, as it also is in several of the States of America; but it is to be noted that the application of lynch law is more frequent in these States—such as Michigan and Rhode Island—than in those where the punishment of death is still inflicted.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"PART V.

"ACQUISITION OF LAND BY TENANTS, RECLAMATION OF LAND, AND EMIGRATION.

"Acquisition of Land by Tenants.

"19.—(1.) The Land Commission, out of moneys in their hands, may, if satisfied with the security, advance sums to tenants for the purpose of enabling them to purchase their holdings as follows—that is to say:—(a) Where a sale of a holding is about to be may by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the payment of a principal sum, the Land Commission may advance to the tenant for the purposes of such purchase any sum not exceeding three-fourths of the said principal sum; (b) where a sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the tenant paying a fine and engaging to pay to the landlord a fee-farm rent, the Land Commission may advance to the tenant for the purposes of such purchase any sum not exceeding one-half of the fine payable to the landlord. Provided that no advance shall be made by the Land Commission under this section on a holding subject to a fee-farm rent where the amount of such fee-farm rent exceeds 75 per cent. of the rent which, in the opinion of the Land Commission, a solvent tenant would pay for the holding.

"(2.) Sales by landlords to tenants may, on the application of either landlord or tenant, be negotiated and completed through the medium of the Land Commission at a fixed price or percentage, according to a scale to be settled from time to time by the Land Commission with the consent of the Treasury.

"(3.) Where an estate is subject to encumbrances, or any doubt arises as to the title, the Land Commission, if satisfied with the indemnity or terms given by the landlord, may themselves indemnify the tenant against any such encumbrances, or any right, title, or interest adverse to or in derogation of the title of the landlord, and any such indemnity of the Land Commission shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof.

"20.—(1.) Any estate may be purchased by the Land Commission for the purpose of reselling to the tenants of the lands comprised in such estate their respective holdings, if the Land Commission are satisfied with the expediency of the purchase, and are further satisfied that a competent number of the tenants are able and willing to purchase their holdings from the Land Commission.

"(2.) The sale by the Land Commission of a holding to the tenant thereof may be made either in consideration of a principal sum being paid as the whole price (whether paid immediately or by means of such advance as in this part of this Act mentioned), or in consideration of a fine and of a fee-farm rent, with this qualification, that the amount of the fee-farm rent shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the rent which in the opinion of the Land Commission a solvent tenant would pay for the holding.

"(3.) For the purposes of this section a competent number of tenants means a body of tenants who are not less in number than three-fourths of the whole number of tenants, and who are jointly to pay in rent not less than three-fourths on the whole rent of the estate, and of whom a number comprising not less than one-half of the whole number of tenants on the estate are willing to pay the whole price of their holdings, either immediately or by means of such advances as in this part of this Act mentioned.

"(4.) The Land Commission may advance to a tenant proposing to pay the whole price of his holding any sum not exceeding 75 per cent. of the said price, and to a tenant purchasing subject to a fee-farm rent a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount of the fine payable by the tenant.

"(5.) In sales by the Land Commission to tenants in pursuance of this section a separate charge shall not be made for any expenses relating to the purchase, sale, or conveyance of the property, but such expenses shall be included in the price or fine payable by the purchaser. That the Land Commission may, if they are satisfied with the indemnity or terms offered or given by the vendor, purchase for the purposes of this section an estate subject to incumbrances, or an estate subject to any right, title, or interest adverse to or in derogation of the title of the vendor, and the Land Commission may indemnify any person to whom they may sell any holding under this section against any such incumbrances or the enforcement of any such right, title, or interest, and such indemnity shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof.

"21.—Where the Land Commission have purchased an estate, they may sell any parcels which they do not sell to the tenants thereof in such manner as they think fit, in consideration either of a principal sum as the whole price, or of a fine and a fee-farm rent, or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Land Commission may advance to any purchaser of a parcel under this section on the security of such parcel, one-half of the principal sum paid as the whole price or of the fine. The provisions this part of this Act with respect to the charges for expenses, and to the mode in which sales are to be made, and to the indemnity which the Land Commission may give to the purchaser, shall, except so far as the Land Commission otherwise direct, apply to the sale of a parcel in pursuance of this section in like manner as if the purchaser had been the tenant of the holding at the time of his making the purchase.

"22.—(1.) Any advance made by the Land Commission for the purpose of supplying money for the purchase of a holding from a landlord or of a holding or parcel from the Land Commission shall be repaid by an annuity in favour of the Land Commission for 35 years of £5 for every £100 of such advance, and so in proportion for any less sum. (2.) Every such advance shall be secured to the Commission either in such manner as may be agreed on between the Commission and the person to whom the advance is made, and as the Commission think sufficient, or in manner provided by Part III. of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1872, in like manner in all respects as if the same were such an advance as is mentioned in those Acts, and as if the Land Commission were the Board therein mentioned, and as if the person receiving the advance were a tenant or purchaser therein mentioned. (3.) Any person liable to pay an annuity in this section mentioned may redeem the same, or any part thereof, as provided by section 51 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

"23.—(1.) The Land Commission shall not purchase a leasehold estate under this part of this Act, unless the lease is for lives or years renewable for ever, or is for a term of years of which not less than 60 are unexpired at the time when the sale is made, or unless the Land Commission have purchased some greater right or interest in the estate in which the leasehold would be merged—provided that—(a.) This part of this Act shall not empower the owner of a leasehold holding under a lease containing a prohibition against alienation to sell such leasehold unless such prohibition is determined or is waived; and (b.) nothing in this section shall prevent the purchase of an estate by reason only of a small part thereof being leasehold. (2.) Any body corporate, public company, trustees for charities, commissioners or trustees for collegiate or other public purposes, or any person having a limited interest in an estate or any right or interest therein, may sell the same to the Land Commission, and for the purpose of the purchase by the Land Commission of any estate or any right or interest therein the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts (except so much as relates to the purchase of land otherwise than by agreement) shall be incorporated with this Act, and in construing those Acts for the purpose of this section the 'special Act' shall be construed to mean this Act, and 'the promoters of the undertaking' shall be construed to mean the Land Commission, and 'land' shall be construed to include any right or interest in land. (3.) For the purpose of this Act, 'the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts' means the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as amended by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, Amendment Act, 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railway Act (Ireland), 1864, and the Railway Traverse Act. (4.) Any sale of a holding to a tenant by a landlord, also any sale to a tenant of a holding by the Land Commission in pursuance of this part of this Act, may be made either in pursuance of Part II. of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, or in such manner as the Land Commission may think expedient; and for the purpose of the application of the said Part II., 'price' in section 32 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, shall be deemed to include a fine and a fee-farm rent as well as a principal sum, and the enactments relating to the distribution of the price shall apply with the necessary modifications.

"24.—(1.) As between the Land Commission and the proprietor for the time being of any holding for the perchase of which the Land Commission have advanced money in pursuance of this part of this Act, the following conditions shall be imposed so long as such holding is subject to any charge in respect of an annuity in favour of the Land Commission—that is to say, (a) the holding shall not be sold by such proprietor without the consent of the Land Commission until one-half of the whole charge has been discharged; (b) the holding shall not be subdivided or sublet by such proprietor without the consent of the Land Commission until the whole charge due to the Land Commission has been repaid; (c) where the proprietor sells, subdivides, or sublets any holding or part of a holding in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this section, the Land Commission may cause the holding to be sold; (d) where the title to the holding is divested from the proprietor by bankruptcy or judgment, the Land Commission may cause the holding to be sold; (e) where, on the decease of the proprietor, the holding would by reason of any devise, bequest, intestacy, or otherwise, become subdivided, the Land Commission may require the holding to be sold within 12 months after the death of the proprietor to some one person, and if default is made in selling the holding the Land Commission may cause the same to be sold.

"(2.) The Land Commission may cause any holding which under this section they can cause to be sold, or any part of such holding, to be sold by public auction or private contract, and subject to any conditions of sale they may think expedient, and after such notice of the time, place, terms, and conditions of such sale as they think just and expedient, and the Land Commission may convey such holding to the purchaser in like manner and in all respects as if the holding had been vested in the Land Commission.

"(3.) The Land Commission shall apply the proceeds derived from such sale in payment, in the first instance, of all moneys due to them in respect of the holding, and in redemption, on the terms specified in section 51 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, of any annuity charged on the said holding in favour of the Land Commission, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, and of all expenses incurred by the Land Commission in relation to such sale or otherwise with respect to the holding, and shall pay the balance to the persons appearing to the Land Commission to be for the time being entitled to receive the same.

"Reclamation of Land and Mmigration.

"25.—(1.) The Treasury may authorize the Board of Works to advance from time to time out of any moneys in their hands to companies, if they are satisfied with the security, such sums as the Treasury think expedient for the purpose of the reclamation or improvement of waste or uncultivated land, drainage of land, or for any other works of agricultural improvement.

"(2.) The Board of Works shall not make to any company in pursuance of this section any advances exceeding in the whole the sums which such company may, within such period as may be determined by the Board of Works, have advanced or expended out of their own moneys for some one of the purposes of this section, with this exception, that where a baronial guarantee has been given for the sum to be advanced to the company, such advance may amount to two-thirds of the sum guaranteed.

"(3.) Advances made by the Board of Works to a company in pursuance of this section shall be made repayable within such periods and at such rate of interest as are set forth in a minute of the Treasury made on the 16th day of August, 1879, with reference to loans to which section 2 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1879, applies, or as the Treasury may from time to time fix in pursuance of that section, and save as regards such periods and rate of interest the enactments relating to loans made by the Board of Works for the like purposes to those above in this section mentioned shall, so far as is consistent with his section apply in like manner as if an avance under this section were a loan made in pursuance of those enactments.

"(4.) 'A baronial guarantee' means for the purposes of this section a guarantee by a barony in favour of a public company given in pursuance of Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880, and any company to which this section applies shall be deemed to be a public company with the meaning of the said Act; and in order that a guarantee may be given in pursuance of this section the power of convening extraordinary meetings of the baronial presentment sessions of any barony vested in the Lord Lieutenant may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant at any time before the 31st day of December, 1880.

"26.—The Land Commission may from time to time, with the concurrence of the Treasury, enter into agreements with any person or body of persons having authority to contract on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province thereof or on behalf of any British colony or dependency, or of and state or other district in such dominions, province, colony or dependency, or on behalf of any public company or other public body with whose constitution and security the Land Commission may be satisfied, for the advance by the Commission by way of loan out of the moneys in their hands, of such sums as the Commission may think it desirable to expend in promoting emigration from Ireland. Such agreements shall contain such provisions relative to the mode of the application of the loans and the securing and repayment thereof to the Commission, and for other purposes, as the Commission, with the concurrence of the Treasury, approve. Such loans shall be made repayable within the periods and at the rate of interest within and at which advances by the Board of Works for the purpose of the reclamation or improvement of land are directed by this Act to be made repayable.

"Supplemental Provisions.

"27—The Treasury may from time to time, as they think fit, issue the sums required for advances or purchases of estates by the Land Commission under this part of this Act not exceeding the sums annually granted by Parliament for the purpose; and sections 12, 13, 14, and 15, of the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877, shall apply in like manner as if they were herein enacted, with the substitution of 'Land Commission' for 'the Commissioners of Public Works,' and as if the said sums required by the Land Commission were the loans in the said sections mentioned.

"28.—(1.) The Land Commission before buying any estate shall satisfy themselves that a resale can be effected without loss, and that the purchasers will be in a position to work their holdings profitably.

"(2.) The Land Commission, upon purchasing any estate, shall certify to the Treasury that they are satisfied with the matters of which they are by this section, or by any other provision of this part of this Act, required to be satisfied before such purchase, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence thereof to any purchaser that they were so satisfied and that the purchase was made in accordance with this Act.

"(3.) An advance made by the Land Commission to a purchaser of a holding or of any parcel of land in respect of any one purchase by him under this Act, whether from the landlord or from the Land Commission, shall not exceed £3,000, unless the Commission report to the Treasury that, by reason of special circumstances, they deem it expedient to make an advance not exceeding £5,000, in which case they may make such advance with the approval of the Treasury.

"(4.) The Land Commission shall, from time to time, by sale by auction, or in such other manner as may be allowed by the Treasury, dispose of all fee-farm rents for the time being vested in them.

"(5.) The Land Commission shall, in purchasing estates, in making advances, in dealing with the funds that come into their possession, and in accounting for the same, and generally in the performance of their duties under this part of this Act, conform to any directions, whether given on special occasions or by general rule or otherwise, which may from time to time be given to them by the Treasury, and shall from time to time report as the Treasury may direct all matters which may be transacted by the Land Commission.

"(6.) All sums received by the Commission as repayments of any advance, and all sums received by the Commission for fees, percentages, rents, or otherwise, shall, except so far as they may be applied under directions from the Treasury in payment of expenses, be paid into the Exchequer.

"29.—All powers exercisable by the Board of Works under the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1872, in relation to the purchase by tenants of their holdings shall, after the passing of this Act, be transferred to and may be exercised by the Land Commission, and the said Act and any enactments amending the same, so far as they relate to the matter aforesaid, shall be construed as if the Land Commission were substituted for the Board; provided that this section shall not affect or interfere with any of the powers of the Board of Works in relation to any transactions which are completed before the passing of this Act, or which the Board declare are being carried into effect at the passing of this Act.

"30.—In fixing the purchase-moneys, fines, rents, fees, percentages, and other sums to be charged or made payable to the Land Commission in respect of transactions under this part of this Act, care shall be taken to fix the same in such manner as to make the amount resulting therefrom, as nearly as can be estimated, not less than the amount required to defray the expenses.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1881, at 3 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1st.—To confirm the following special resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, on Wednesday, the 4th of May, 1881. (a) That the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, be WOUND UP voluntarily under Act X of 1866. (b) That the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed be and he is or they are authorized to have and exercise all the powers given by sections 173 and 174 of Act X of 1866.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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